SE[illegible] 1779. THE NUMB. 257.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1779.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER X.

IT is no uncommon thing for men to be warm in a cauſe, and yet not to know why it is that they are warm. The paſſion of one is lighted up by the paſſion of another, and the whole circle is on flame; but the mind, in the mean time, is, like a dark chamber, without a ſingle ray of light to pervade it. In this caſe it will happen that when the haſty paſſion ſhall have ſpent its force, the generous reſolutions which it kindled up ſhall alſo die with it.

In the great affairs of religion, a ſtrong flaſh of ideas on the fancy may excite a combuſtion of devotion; but, unleſs the reaſon is engaged to feed and ſupply the burning, it will die away, and neither light nor heat will be found remaining in it. It was the commendation of the citizens of Berea, when the goſpel was firſt preached to them, that "they ſearched the ſcriptures whether theſe things were ſo." Thoſe who, without examination had received it, without examination might alſo give it up; but this more "honourable" people had maturely weighed the doctrine, and embracing it, gave ground to believe, that as they were rational, ſo they would be perſevering chriſtians.

The political concerns of our country are equally the objects of reflection; and yet men will often times be engaged in a meaſure, and will puſh it warmly, though they know not the ground upon which they had ſet out. Like the townſmen of Epheſus, the aſſembly is "confuſed," and the greater part "know not why it is that they are called together." "Zeal" of this kind "without knowledge," as it is commonly extravagant, ſo it is but of ſhort continuance.

I am therefore greatly happy when I take a view of this country, and c nſider that, in our conteſt with Great-Britain, ſo much light has been thrown upon the minds of the common people. You will ſcarcely find a man ſo uninformed as not to be able to explain to you not the ſteps only, but the manner in which every ſtep has been taken, on the one ſide to enſlave, and on the other to reſiſt, in the courſe of the debate. I am fully of opinion, that there are plain farmers in our country, who will diſcourſe more ſenſibly on the great principles of our oppoſition, than any even the moſt eminent amongſt that minority in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, who had undertaken to defend our cauſe. The ſpeeches of theſe have been a tiſſue of abſurd contradiction, granting the ſupreme authority of Parliament in ſome caſes, and yet not granting it in all; as if what was ſupreme and did extend in any caſe could be limited. But the plain mechanic, or the farmer of our country, will inform you that her authority never did extend in any caſe; and hence all debate about the limit between the authority of Britain, and the legiſlative right of America, which lay unoccupied like a wide interval, and was called the "Great Serbonian Bog,"* vaniſhed at once.

It would give me great pleaſure to have it in my power to pay the ſame compliment to the underſtanding of my countrymen with regard to their accurate and clear knowledge of the nature, the extent, and the principles of that treaty into which we have entered with the court of France. There would then be leſs danger from any attempt of the adverſary to ſeduce us from it. Our paſſions are as much engaged in its favour as it is poſſible for the paſſions of men to be engaged in any matter whatſoever; but I am apprehenſive that our reaſon is not ſo well-informed as it ought to be, and though our attachment is indeed ſtrong towards it, yet we embrace it not with the nobler faculty, or power of the ſoul, the underſtanding.

Thoſe great men who, in our debate with Britain, drew their pens and illumined the ſubject, either weary with a long ſervice, or ſo engaged that they could not undertake a new taſk, have been ſilent with regard to the many and particular advantages of our new connection. The people in the mean time, called off to yield a perſonal ſervice in the field, have not had leiſure to attend to what might be ſaid to them, even if there had been thoſe who could undertake to explain it. Hence it is, that though almoſt every man can give you a good account of the meaſures, and the injuries of Britain, yet few can note down preciſely the ſpirit, principles, and great extent and glorious nature of our preſent ſafe and happy alliance.

Shall not I therefore be thought to deſerve thanks, who, amidſt a multiplicity of avocations, have endeavoured to obtain ſome accurate and clear knowledge of the equal nature and reciprocal advantages of this alliance, and do ſometimes ſnatch a moment to note down in a plain manner what I have to ſay upon the ſubject. Certainly I ſhall at leaſt deſerve to be heard, more eſpecially, as avoiding all perſonal reflections that might wound the feelings of particular men, I proceed undeviating from the path in which I had ſet out, and keeping ſingly in my view the information of the people, on a ſubject in which I conceive them to be ſo deeply intereſted. It is not to be ſuppoſed but that I have my feelings as well as other men, and that oftentimes, when a good opportunity preſents itſelf, I am under ſome temptation to give a ſlap in the face to one and another as I paſs along, and to revenge myſelf on thoſe whoſe pride and faſtidiouſneſs I diſapprove, or who, from any cauſe, are pleaſed to be my enemies. It might be in my power to do this in a manner that all the world would know the originals whoſe characters I had deſcribed, and yet neither the mouths of law nor the tongues of the men could ſay any thing againſt me, not being able to affix it certainly that they were the very individuals pointed out by the ſarcaſm. But as I have in view the good of my country and not the gratification of reſentment, however well-founded it may be, I ſhall diſdain every thing of this nature, and go on with what I had propoſed, the conſideration of "the treaty," and of the great good that muſt flow from it.

To take this matter clearly along, it will be neceſſary that we go back to that period when firſt our commiſſioners at Paris ſolicited the court of France for aſſiſtance in our juſt and defenſive war with Britain. On this occaſion it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the court, by one of her ſervants, might have entered into a converſation with our commiſſioners to the following purpoſe.——Gentlemen, we are not unacquainted with the nature of your debate, and we have been witneſs of the reſolution and the perſeverance you have manifeſted; but were we to place ourſelves in the ſame line with you, and to make your enemies our enemies, what are we to gain by it? The power of Great-Britain, eſpecially by ſea, is not contemptible. You are not able to add a ſingle ſhip of force to our fleets, to enable us to combat her with more advantage, on what ſhe has called her own element. Your privateers may diſtreſs her commerce, but you do not inform us that you poſſeſs what may deſerve the name of a maritime force. Juſt reſpiring from a former war ſhall we then draw upon ourſelves the hoſtility of this power, whom we have experienced to be greatly formidable in her naval ſtrength? Shall we do this without the hope of aſſiſtance in the war, and at the ſame time without the proſpect of advantage to be gained by it? Your cauſe may be juſt, and you may deſerve that liberty for which you have contended; but you are not to apprehend that the whole French nation has taken upon herſelf a vow of knight-hood, and is about to go through the earth to reſcue fair ladies, and to free the world of monſters. The days of chivalry and romance are over; and France embarking in your cauſe from a heroic principle of doing kind acts, without the leaſt proſpect of advantage, might be conſidered, in future times, as we now conſider the Dukes of Normandy and the ſovereigns of other States of Europe, in their expeditions to the holy land.

But let me ſee: there are ſome advantages which it may be in your power to concede to us. We underſtand, from the hiſtory of your connection with Great-Britain, that you had acquieſced in the reſtriction of your commerce to her ſhores, and this as a recompence for that protection which her fleets afforded you. It was the ground of your complaint, that, over and above this, ſhe inſiſted upon a right to tax and "to bind, in all caſes whatſoever." Are you willing to grant to France this excluſive right of your commerce for the ſame protection? Or, if you deſire an unreſtrained commerce, will you engage a ſum of money to be paid at a future day, to indemnify for the expences of a war to which, on your account, ſhe may be in the end expoſed?

Or, if this is not agreeable, is there no adjoining territory which you may aſſiſt us to reduce, and which you may guarantee to France? Gentlemen, I will take the liberty to caſt my eye upon that map which you have in your poſſeſſion. It is the map of the Thirteen United States, which extend from the country waſhed by the Kennebec and Penobſcot on the north, to the Savannah on the ſouth, and in breadth, from the ocean to the inland country. To the north of theſe States claimed and poſſeſſed by you, is Canada and Nova Scotia, and to the ſouth is the country of the two Floridas, yet in poſſeſſion of the crown of Great-Britain. To Canada we have a proper claim, as it has been wreſted from us in the late war by that very power to whom you are now in oppoſition. Nova Scotia could be held conveniently with this, and both would be advantageous becauſe of the fur trade, and likewiſe on account of their ſituation neighbouring to the fiſheries of Newfoundland, to ſome ſhare of which we have an excluſive right, and to what remains, a common right with all nations. The country of the two Floridas would form a happy diſtrict, towards the Miſſiſippi river. Will you guarantee both theſe eſtates to France, on condition that ſhe takes a decided part in your behalf, in the conteſt with Great-Britain?——

This might have been the language of the court of France; and for my part I do not ſee what we could have ſaid in anſwer to it. The conditions were reaſonable, and it was every hour before our eyes, that if we did not by ſome means obtain her aſſiſtance, we ſhould be reduced to extreme diſtreſs. But France laid our commiſſioners under no embarraſſments of this nature. She expatiated not upon the riſk and the expences of a war, in order that ſhe might have it in her power to ſcrew us up to ſome hard conditions. She did not inſult our poverty by telling us that ſhe knew we had not money to pay for her aſſiſtance, and therefore ſhe could not expect it from us. She did not wound our pride by inſiſting that we ſhould reſtrict our commerce to her ſhores, nor did ſhe impoſe the hard circumſtance of ſuffering her to repoſſeſs Canada, and to bend her empire as ſhe did formerly to the weſt of our plantations. No, I can aſſert it to have been the reaſoning of her councils, that it would be neither her intereſt nor our intereſt that a compact upon any other than on equal terms ſhould take place between us; and therefore ſhe would not admit that one conceſſion ſhould be made in favour of her commerce; or that any of the expences of a war, which would unavoidably ſucceed, ſhould be reimburſed to her; or that a foot of territory ſhould be made the ſtipulation for her ſervice. She well knew that reſtricted commerce, and money to be paid at a future day, would hang upon the minds of the people of America, and produce diſcontent, and in the end be the ſource of debate and diſruption. The poſſeſſion of a neighbouring territory would be particularly dangerous. The diſputes that would ariſe between the ſubjects of the one dominion and the citizens of the other, on the limits of the two poſſeſſions, would claim the attention of the King of France and the States of America, which might involve a war of longer duration than that in which we are engaged with Great-Britain, and from which our ally has now ſought to relieve us. Beſides, the Indians on our frontiers would now and then, from the jealouſy and ſuſpicion of their natures, or provoked by a juſt cauſe, make incurſions on the ſettlements of France, and of theſe States; in which caſe the inhabitants on one ſide, and thoſe on the other would be charged, and perhaps be too often chargeable, with having inſtigated them to ſuch hoſtilities. This would be the bottom ſtone of buildings, not of love and good offices, and wealth, and glory to the two dominions, but of hatred, violence, and war, and mens bones whitening on the fields of battle for ſucceeding generations. To avoid conſequences of this nature, France has ſtruck away every circumſtance that could involve a quarrel. She has "renounced for ever the poſſeſſion" of any territory neighbouring to us. It is not in our power to diſagree about the boundaries and land marks of our poſſeſſions on the continent. The limit is preciſely marked, not by a line drawn upon the earth, or imaginary in the heavens, but by the current of the bay of Mexico, and the wide Atlantic ocean.

In the mean time the terms of our alliance for the exigences of the war and for commercial intercourſe are equal. To uſe the language of the introduction to the treaty of Amity and Commerce, "the Moſt Chriſtian "King, and the Thirteen United States of North-Ame"rica, viz. &c.—willing to fix, in an equitable and per"manent manner, the rules which ought to be followed "relative to the correſpondence and commerce, which "the two parties deſire to eſtabliſh between their reſpec"tive Countries, States, and Subjects; his Moſt Chriſtian "Majeſty, and the ſaid United States have judged that "the ſaid end could not be better obtained than by "taking for the baſis of their agreement, the moſt per"fect equality and reciprocity, and by carefully avoid"ing all thoſe burtheuſome preferments which are "uſually the ſources of debate, embarraſſment and "diſcontent." Thus it is that we poſſeſs a commerce free and unreſtrained as is the air which bears us to the different harbours. We may go where we pleaſe, and we may take what we pleaſe from any nation of the earth. Let France expend half the treaſures of her kingdom in the war on our account, we are not under obligation to repay a ſingle Louis d'Or for the ſervice. What individual has ever acted in a more equal manner? What nation of the world has ever exhibited a like example of magnanimity and wiſdom in her councils? The hiſtory of the moſt virtuous State or Commonwealth that the world has ever known, can produce nothing like it. The Roman Republic, whoſe boaſt it was to relieve the oppreſſed, though her ſtory is told by her own writers, is not able to produce one ſingle act of equally diſintereſted kindneſs. She ſent her legions to aſſiſt an exiled Prince, or an invaded State, but it was with a view, as the event conſtantly evinced, that by obtaining once a footing in that country, ſhe might finally reduce it in obedience to herſelf. Tacitus, in his life of Julius Agricola, gives us a very juſt idea of the pretended generoſity of that people in every age of their hiſtory. He puts it into the mouth of the Caledonian General Galgacus, at the foot of the Grampian mountains, what was their real conduct viz. "That when, by the ravages of war, they had made a country deſolate, they called it giving peace to that country." It will be remarked in future times, as the glory of the preſent age, that two ſingular events have come to paſs in it: Firſt, that a young and unprepared people have had reſolution to oppoſe an old eſtabliſhed and powerful nation: Second, that a great Prince, taking no advantage of their ſituation to extract conceſſions and engagements, has taken them by the hand, and conducted them to that independence which they ſought, and in poſſeſſion of which they will one day be a great and happy people.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Burke.*

THE Young Clerk's Vade Mecum, or compleat Law-Tutor; containing a variety of the moſt uſeful precedents, of articles of agreement, bonds, bills, releaſes, letters of attorney, &c. &c. with a large collection of precedents, relating to the OFFICE OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Likewiſe, Judge Foſter's Reports, with his Diſcourſes on CROWN CASES.----*May be had at* BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

Where alſo may now be had, Engliſh Bibles of various kinds; Engliſh Dictionaries; French and Engliſh Dictionaries; Weſt-India Pilots; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtants; DILWORTH's Spelling-Books by the Dozen, or Groſs, at a lower rate than half price, when compared with what is at preſent the price of printing paper.

N. B. Said *Bell* gives ready money for old or new Books.

MADRID, June 29.

His Majesty's MANIFESTO, by which he forbids all communication or commerce between his subjects and those of the King of Great-Britain, and orders those who now reside in his kingdom to depart therefrom, and regulates the disposal of British manufactures.

BY THE KING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the sincere desire I have always professed to preserve my faithful and beloved subjects the invaluable blessings of peace, and notwithstanding my extraordinary endeavours at all times, especially in the actual critical situation of Europe, to obtain so important an end, for which purpose I have used the greatest moderation and patience, I am at last reduced to the hard necessity to order the Marquis d'Almodovar, my Ambassador at the Court of London, to retire from thence, and to make the following DECLARATION:

[*See the Manifesto inserted in our last.*]

Besides the foregoing circumstances, the Court of London has always endeavoured to lull the Court of Spain asleep, delaying by many evasions the equitable and honourable propofals I made to that Court, as mediator between them, France and the American Provinces, and at the same time the Court of Great-Britain privately and by secret emissaries was negociating on plans nearly similar to those I proposed, and that not with indifferent people, but directly and immediately with the Minister of the American Provinces residing at Paris: Neither were the English Ministry backward in raising against me, by several other means, new enemies, undoubtedly with a view of dividing my royal attention and care. In consequence of those well-grounded motives, and my royal decree of the 21st of this month, and others communicated to my Supreme Council of War, I have resolved that all communication shall cease between my subjects and those of the King of Great-Britain; that all the subjects of the said King, except those who are naturalized in my dominions, or maintained in mechanical employments within land, shall depart from my kingdoms, particularly those who reside in seaport towns on the coasts or on the frontiers.

That from this day forward no commerce or trade shall be carried on between or with the subjects of Great-Britain, its dominions, nor its fruits, Cod or other fish, manufactories or other merchandize, so that all sorts and kinds of trade and commerce be absolutely and really prohibited and forbid, and that no such fruit, Cod or other fish, manufactories or merchandize, be admitted to be entered in my ports in any vessel whatever, neither by sea or land, being declared by these presents to be unlawful and prohibited in my kingdoms, although they should be brought, found or taken in ships, carriages, stores or merchants houses, whether they be the property of the subjects of my dominions, or of those of the kingdoms, provinces or states with whom I am in peace, alliance or free commerce, although nothing herein contained notwithstanding shall infringe the peace, freedom and liberty of lawful commerce, which by treaties ought to subsist between those kingdoms, with their ships and the goods manufactured in their dominions, provinces or conquests.

And I ordain by these presents, that all merchants who shall have in their possession any kind of Cod fish, or other fruits of the British dominions, shall declare and manifest them within fifteen days after the publication of this my edict, which shall be peremptory, before the officers who shall be appointed for this purpose by Don Miguel de Muzquez, my Superintendant-General of Rents; and if any are found after the expiration of this time, they are to be confiscated, and two months time allowed for the consumption of those which shall be so registered without further delay: After which time, the merchants shall be obliged to carry the said merchandize to the Custom-House, and where there is none, to the Court-House, where they shall be sold by public sale by the officers of the same, of the Judges of the Court, who shall pay the amount to the owners of the goods; but none of them shall be returned to their stores, agreeable to what has been formerly practised.

For these purposes I have granted a particular commission to the said Don Miguel de Mezquez, that as Superintendant General of my Rents, as before expressed, he may order and direct in the premises, and prevent any such prohibited commerce; for which purpose, he shall give such orders and instructions as he shall think most convenient, for the attaining this important end. He and his substitutes shall judge, in the first instance, of all matters concerning contraband trade, with appellation to the King's Council of Finance, excepting the seizures of arms, ammunition, and other things appertaining to war; the discussion of which, shall belong to the Council of War and Military Judges.

Thus ordered and decreed, so that all the above may be kept and observed, under the severe penalties expressed by all the former laws and Royal decrees enacted heretofore on similar occasions, to which all my subjects and inhabitants of my kingdoms and lordships, of all ranks and degrees, whatever priviliges they may be entitled to, shall be subject and obedient. And that as soon as possible they may be informed of this my Declaration, in order that they may protect their persons and effects from the depredations of the British nation, I do ordain that my Supreme Council of War shall cause these presents to be made known throughout my dominions in the most public manner.

GIVEN at Aranjuez, the 26th of June, 1779.

I, THE KING.

Don AMBROSIO FUNES DE VILLALPANDO.

Proclaimed at Madrid, June 28, 1779, in the usual manner.

D. JOSEPH PORTUGUES.

Paris, May 27. We believe it will give our readers pleasure to have the particulars of the gold lately taken on board the Prince of Orange packet boat, one of the richest prizes we have made this year, viz. 38,160 ducats of gold; 2 double ducats; 5 pieces of ducats; 1407 guineas; 220 half guineas; 8 ingots of gold; 60 sovereigns; 1 half sovereign; 75 quarters of a sovereign; 94 double pieces of the queen; 186 half pieces of ditto; 101 Portugueses; 15 pieces of gold, of Philip IV. 43 half pieces of ditto. The whole weighing 755 marks, 4 ounces and 3 grains. A mark is 8 ounces.

Advice received from Bayonne confirms the capture of the Montreal, a British frigate, in the Mediterranean. Another frigate, which some call the Surprize, others the Thetis, escaped to Gibraltar, after being severely handled.

On the 19th of April the Prince de Montbarrey, one of our cruizers of 20 guns, attacked the ship Montague, coming from Leghorn, with 40 men, 12 guns and 8 obusiers; after a smart engagement of two hours and an half the Montague, being totally disabled, surrendered. She was said to be worth 500,000l. sterling, but we are assured her cargo amounts to 180,000l. This prize was brought into Granville on the 22d of May.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) July 23.

According to the last advices from the southward, a body of the enemy's regulars still remained on Port-Royal island, but their number could not be ascertained.—The gallant serjeant Jasper had brought in 7 prisoners from Georgia, and recovered 12 stolen negroes.—Lieut. Ogier, with 15 of Col. Horry's Light dragoons, and 10 militia men, lately meeting with a party of the enemy, who had collected together about 300 head of cattle in this State, and were driving them to Georgia, he attacked and drove them into the river, killed 6, took 2 prisoners, and recovered a number of the cattle, with the loss of only one man on his side.—A party of our militia have also burnt a ten-gun sloop of the enemy, that had run aground upon the Hunting Islands, as she was going off with 216 stolen negroes: The enemy had got the sloop's guns and stores ashore, but the militia recovered a few of the negroes.—And a report prevailed, that Brigadier-General Prevost was ordered to New-York under an arrest, for not having done more mischief in this State than he did: But, if it be true, that he was in copartnership to share all plunder, whether in plate, horses or negroes, with the famous M'Girt (as was confidently affirmed by most of the British officers, while they were in this neighbourhood) the General will have no great cause to regret even a dismission from the service; for M'Girt himself has declared, that his own share of what he has stolen, amounting to his weight in gold, he is now satisfied, will immediately quit his thieving profession, and settle in West-Florida.

July 30. On the 21st instant, Serjeant Jasper, with the party under his command, attacked one of the enemy's patroles on Savannah river, and made four prisoners.

A few days since Col. Dooly receiving information that the Indians were doing mischief in the upper parts of the country, he sent off a party, under Col. Fow, to protect the inhabitants, and revenge the injury. His people fell in with a body of the enemy, whom they attacked, killed seven, wounded two, and took two prisoners.

August 10. Yesterday the flag of truce which lately sailed from this place for Savannah, returned here, and brought a number of prisoners. By a gentleman who came in the flag we learn—That on Saturday the 7th inst. a fleet of about 37 vessels sailed from Tybee, under convoy of the Perseus, an armed brig. and two sloops, for New-York—That the Ariel, a 20 gun ship, was to cruize off this bar until the fleet passed by—That some time last week Sir James Wallace was married to Miss Nancy Wright, daughter of Sir James Wright, Governor of *Savannah*—That Sir James, in the Experiment, mounting 50 twelve pounders, was to sail on the 8th instant for New-York, with his lady and her sister—That the little pilot boat that was carried off from this place the 1st instant, had arrived at Savannah, where she had been condemned, and was going out on a cruize—That the troops in Savannah are very sickly, particularly the Hessians, who died from four to fourteen of a day—That they have no less than five hospitals in Savannah, the barracks one of them, a building made to contain at least 1000 men—That a report prevailed, that Col. Prevost, with the 60th regiment, were to sail in a few days for the West-Indies.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 4.

Since our last we have had two arrivals, the schooner Hannah, Captain Richard Inkson, from Amsterdam, and the Molly, Kilgour, in 16 days from St. Eustatia; they bring no late intelligence of the French and British fleets. Captain Inkson on his passage took a Jamaicaman, loaded with 300 hogsheads of sugar, &c. but not being able to man her, was obliged to accept of a ransom for 5500l. sterling, and has brought a hostage for the due performance thereof.

BOSTON, September 2.

We learn that a packet has been taken, from Pensacola for London, with a particular account of the plan laid for military operations in the southern quarter this year, what steps have been taken to carry it into execution, and melancholy complaints of the increase of charges, repeated disappointments, great sickness among the forces employed, and the little dependance to be had on the Indians. It is said some very useful discoveries have been made by the capture of these dispatches.

HARTFORD, September 7.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nicholas Taylor, in Antigua, to Henry White, Esq; of New-York, found on board the prize schooner Reward, dated July 29.

"I wrote you by the Sally that failed a few days ago, and now embrace this opportunity to advise you, that the schooner Adventure, Capt. Grey, loaded with rum on Mr. B's account, sails with this convoy, and also the sloop Barrington, by whom you will also allow a parcel from Montserat. It will I fear for the present be impossible to compleat the full quantity, the southern islands being all taken, has given a strange turn to affairs in this part of the world; we have been constantly under arms in this island for these ten days, and momently look for the French fleet."

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

Wednesday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State met here for the dispatch of business.

MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT, and SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, to the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction we congratulate you, upon the various successes which have distinguished the period of your recess. While the most consummate bravery and discipline have marked the enterprizes of our troops by land, glory and victory have attended those of our allies by sea; successes, which at once reflect the highest honour upon themselves and the respective nations, and afford the fairest prospect of speedy tranquility and peace.

When, to these happy events, we add the accession of another great and foreign power to the interests of America, and that the year has been crowned with a most plentiful harvest, we cannot but admire and acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence. In short, nothing seems left us to wish, but a revival of that public spirit and virtue which shone with so much lustre in the early days of this contest, and which seems now necessary, for the restoration of public credit and the relief of our suffering frontiers. To both these objects we must request your immediate and unremitted attention; and to this end shall now lay before you sundry resolutions of the honourable the Congress for calling in large sums of the present emissions. We esteem ourselves happy in the reflection that no steps for the security of the exposed counties were omitted by us; the most seasonable orders for stationing a body of militia, and also raising five companies of rangers, were issued, and every supply required has been sent without delay. That the orders for the militia were not punctually complied with in some counties, and in others wholly neglected, is what we have great reason to lament, at the same time that we think it well deserving of serious enquiry, that due praise may be given to those who merit it. We cannot but deem such self-exemptions from public duty as tending to a criminal relaxation of the bonds of society, and a departure from the duties of a well regulated government. All the papers will now be laid before you, from which you will observe that, disappointed in the expected aid, the frontier inhabitants have formed themselves into companies and associations for defence, in the course of which expences have been contracted, which, if they appear in the same light to you as they have done to us, you will not hesitate to discharge, and thus encourage them to continue as a barrier to the more improved and settled counties. How far the revisal and collecting the militia law, with its various supplements, into one compleat system, will tend to remedy the like evils in future, we submit to your consideration. The necessity of supporting a well regulated militia, we think, is confirmed by every day's observation and experience; and while the enemy is receiving reinforcements, with the avowed purpose of desolating the country, we deem it a measure highly deserving your attention, as well as that of every friend to the freedom and interests of the State.

The generous resolutions of your honourable House, at the last sessions, for the relief of the army and the fleet, and which we have executed with our best judgment and attention, have had the most happy effects in conciliating the affections and respect of those brave and valuable men, and cementing a friendship between the civil and military powers, highly honourable to both, and beneficial to all. We would recommend the cloathing them with the sanction of law, as a measure pleasing to them and perfectly consonant to the views of the House. We conceive nothing now remains on this subject, but to make some early and suitable provision as a reward for their dangers, sacrifices and fatigues, to enable them to return to civil life with honour and advantage when their military services may be no longer necessary; and we hope a mode may be devised for this purpose, not oppressive or burthensome to the farmer or tradesman, and yet satisfactory to them. The honour reflected on the State by General Wayne and the troops of the Pennsylvania line, during this campaign, would have attracted our immediate acknowledgment, if the approach of your sessions had not inclined us to wait your concurrence, that the marks of our attention might be more proportionate to the service they have done and the glory they have acquired.

We also, Gentlemen, most earnestly recommend to you to proceed in the great business of the Proprietary estates, at least so far as to give the next Assembly an opportunity to put the finishing hand to this important and necessary work. The experience of mankind, the practice of other countries and nations, the sentiments of the greatest writers on Government, and even our own observation during this great contest, in which the various principles that govern the human mind have been drawn forth into view and action, we think fully demonstrate, that neither the peace, liberty or safety of Pennsylvania can be deemed secure while this powerful interest, attached in all its branches to the Powers we have abjured and abandoned, is permitted to retain its full force and influence among us. At present the subject is disentangled from all other considerations of a public nature, should it, by delay, mingle itself with the negociations of a general peace, we may long lament, and posterity will justly blame our indolence or timidity, which has lost the precious opportunity of rescuing this State from one of the appendages of its former bondage, and placing it on the same equal level of Liberty, Interest, Tranquility and Independence with its sister States. The safety of the people is the supreme and pre-eminent law and bond of society, and when, as in the present case, this can be secured consistent with the rights of private justice, we should hold ourselves inexcusable if we did not express our sentiments with freedom, and assure you, that that the general expectation and voice of the people, so far as our knowledge extends, concurs with them.

The Constitution of this State, with a wisdom and foresight which does honour to its framers, having considered the education of youth as a matter of great importance to the interests of society and order of Government, we have been led to an enquiry into the nature and government of those institutions which at present subsist. It is with concern we observe a general neglect of this great duty, both in town and country, while the growing attention of other States invites the youth from this, and must produce effects equally repugnant to public benefit and private convenience. The principal institution in this State, founded on the most free and catholic principles, raised and cherished by the hand of public bounty, appears by its Charter to have allied itself so closely to the government of Britain, by making the allegiance of its Governors to that State a pre-requisite to any official act, that it might well have been presumed they would have sought the aid of Government for an establishment consistent with the Revolution, and conformable to the great changes of policy and government. But whatever have been the motives, we cannot think the good people of this State can or ought to rest satisfied, or the protection of Government be extended to an institution, framed with such manifest attachment to the British government, and conducted with a general inattention to the authority of the State. The influence of a seat of learning upon the peace and good order of government have, we think, been too fully exemplified in the country from which we have separated, to permit any well regulated State to neglect or over-look it. How far there has been any deviation from the liberal ground of its first establishment, and a pre-eminence given to some societies in prejudice to others equally meritorious, the former enquiries of your honourable House will enable you to determine; for us it is sufficient to declare, that as learning or science are of no party or sect, we wish to see them promoted on the most liberal principles, giving to every denomination of Christians equal rights and privileges. As Corporations compose a species of internal government, in all great changes they have been considered as objects of public attention and care, that their subordination, obedience and support to the supreme and governing powers of the State might be secured and preserved. This is a just and necessary policy, we think worthy of

imitation, as the object of the inſtitution, whether civil, religious or charitable, may at the ſame time remain inviolate.

The law for prohibiting the exportation of proviſions having expired on the firſt inſtant, we thought proper to continue the embargo until the twentieth of this month, that in the interval your honourable Houſe might take this ſubject into conſideration, a ſubject of very great importance to the commercial as well as general intereſt of the State.

The public highways, Gentlemen, will alſo require your care and attention; the laws reſpecting them are expired by their own limitation, and the preſent condition of the roads is too well known to make it neceſſary for us to enlarge upon the duty and propriety of making a ſuitable proviſion on this head.

We muſt alſo recommend to your conſideration the officers of Government: However generous or adequate the proviſion for their ſupport, when called forth by you or the people to the diſcharge of public duty, you muſt be ſenſible that the accumulated prices of all the neceſſaries of life, ſince that time, muſt make their ſituation very diſtreſſing, and that inſtead of "a reaſonable compenſation when called to public ſervice to the prejudice of their private affairs," which the conſtitution declares to be a right, they muſt leſſen their private property and ſink into poverty and diſtreſs. As the people of this State have in every period exhibited a noble and exemplary generoſity in ſupport of government, it cannot be doubted they will in this caſe anſwer every juſt and reaſonable expectation.

In conformity to the laws of this State, and your deſire, we have proceeded to the ſale of the confiſcated eſtates, and have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you that the ſums ariſing therefrom are ſo conſiderable, as to afford a great relief to the good people of the State from their public burthens; and that the ſhip which, under your reſolves, we fitted out for defence of the trade of the State, has not only anſwered that important end, but has been ſo ſucceſsful as, in a great meaſure, to compenſate the expence of the undertaking.

Our anxiety to perpetuate and extend the bleſſings of freedom, and enlarge the circle of humanity, induce us to remind you of the bill for emancipating the children born of Negro and Mulatto parents. We wiſh to ſee you give the compleat ſanction of law to this noble and generous purpoſe, and adorn the annals of Pennſylvania with this bright diſplay of juſtice and public virtue.

Thus, Gentlemen, having laid before you a general ſtate of our public affairs, nothing remains but to aſſure you of our chearful concurrence, and aſſiſtance where requiſite to facilitate and promote the diſcharge of your public duties, and expreſs our perfect confidence in your wiſdom, prudence and diſpatch.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

The following Memorial, prepared by the ſpecial Committee appointed at the laſt Town Meeting, for ſtopping the emiſſions, was on Monday laſt preſented to Congreſs, being ſigned by the Preſident and Council, in their private characters, the Speaker and ſeveral Members of Aſſembly, by the General Committee of the City and Liberties, and a very large and reſpectable number of the Citizens.

To the Honourable CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES *of* NORTH-AMERICA,

The ADDRESS *and* MEMORIAL *of ſundry Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,*

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT whereas at the commencement of the preſent war, the country being then deſtitute of the proper forms and powers of Government, there appeared no other method, ſufficiently expeditious and practicable, for raiſing the current ſupplies, than by ſtriking money by this honourable Houſe, in ſuch portions and at ſuch periods as to them ſhould ſeem meet and proper. The neceſſity gave countenance to the proceeding, and, convinced thereof, the whole country unanimouſly acquieſced.

But it is with concern, moſt honourable Sirs, that we have ſeen the ſame meaſure purſued beyond the time which we conceive rendered it either neceſſary or expedient; the conſequences of which have been, the impoſſibility of keeping up the credit of the currency to any fixed ſtandard, the great and almoſt unſurmountable embarraſſments in aſcertaining the value of property, or carrying on trade with any ſufficient certainty. Thoſe who ſell and thoſe who buy are left without rule whereon to form a judgment of their profit or their loſs, and every ſpecies of commerce or exchange, whether foreign or domeſtic, has been expoſed to numberleſs and encreaſing difficulties. The conſtant apprehenſion of further emiſſions has at all times anticipated the depreciation, and contracts in trade have, in order to preſerve a ballance with the emiſſions, been neceſſarily conſtructed to ſuit what the depreciation would probably be, rather than what it really then was. To all which we ought, in juſtice to our fellow-citizens who are engaged in the military ſervice of their country, to add, that on them has the depreciation fallen with peculiar and multiplied inconveniencies. Neither does it form a ſmall part of our concern that, in the courſe of more than four years, your conſtituents have never been made acquainted with the expenditures, or the uſes to which they have been applied; all which, we apprehend, ariſes from the continuance of a practice at firſt juſtified by the neceſſity before mentioned, but now ſuperceded by the eſtabliſhment of conſtitutional and legal governments in the ſeveral States, we mean that of ſtriking money at diſcretion, in preference to the calling on your conſtituents for the current ſupplies, and laying before them an eſtimate of the yearly expences. Neither can we help expreſſing our apprehenſions, that the eaſe with which money was thus procured has introduced a remiſſneſs of enquiries into the reality of its application; all which we hope will in future be remedied by a ſyſtematical plan of œconomy, and a regular information of expences.

Altho', as a matter of right, we ſhould be juſtified in conveying our inſtructions in a legal manner to our particular Repreſentatives in this honourable Houſe, to forbid, on their part, the farther encreaſe of emiſſions, yet, as evils of ſuch an intricate nature cannot be remedied in an inſtant, and as we are not moved to this addreſs by any intereſted partiality to ourſelves, or locally to the State we live in, but as friends and fellow-citizens with the whole community of the United States, we have therefore judged it moſt conſiſtent with and moſt conducive to the general good, to make our application to this honourable Houſe at large, requeſting in the moſt earneſt, but at the ſame time moſt reſpectful terms, that Congreſs would be pleaſed, in the moſt deciſive and explicit manner, to determine w[illegible] the extent and quantity of the emiſſions ſhall be, and when and where they ſhall ſtop. Your conſtituents, feeling the juſtneſs of their cauſe, and ſatisfied that it is the will of Heaven that America ſhall be free, are not and will not be wanting in their portions towards the neceſſary ſupplies; and it is with the utmoſt pleaſure we inform this honourable Houſe, that a laudable ſpirit is extending itſelf, for raiſing a revenue by ſubſcription, in order to enable Congreſs to put a period to the inconveniencies ſo extenſively felt and ſo loudly complained of, by limiting and fixing the quantity of the emiſſions, and the time when they ſhall finally ceaſe."

Extract of a letter from an Officer of diſtinction in the American army, dated Weſt-Point, Sept. 1, 1779.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that our army is in great health, and our military hoſpitals in the beſt order. By the Director-General's return for July, which I have ſeen, there are not above 1100 who are not fit for duty in the army and hoſpitals north of Carolina, and only 7 men have died in all July, exclusive of thoſe who were wounded at Stony-Point; an inſtance ſcarcely equalled in hiſtory!"

On the fourth day of September inſtant, Congreſs being informed that Mr. WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, one of the Delegates for the State of South-Carolina, had died the preceding night, and that circumſtances required that his remains ſhould be interred that evening.

They Reſolved, "That Congreſs would in a body attend the funeral that evening, at ſix o'clock, as mourners, with a crape round the left arm, and would continue in mourning for the ſpace of one month." They further Reſolved, That Mr. Laurens, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Harnet be a Committee to ſuperintend the funeral; and that the Rev. Mr. White, the attending Chaplain, ſhould be notified to officiate on the occaſion. They alſo directed the Committee to invite the General Aſſembly, the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, and other perſons of diſtinction in town, to attend the funeral.

Accordingly, at ſix o'clock that evening, the corſe was carried in proceſſion to Chriſt Church: The Preſident, two Members of the Executive Council, the Judge of the Admiralty and the Attorney-General of Pennſylvania, and Brigadier General Hogan, ſupported the pall. Beſides the Preſident and Members of Congreſs as mourners, the Miniſter and Conſul of France, ſeveral civil and military officers of the United States, and a number of inhabitants and ſtrangers of diſtinction, attended the funeral. After divine ſervice had been performed by the Rev. Mr. White, Rector of the Epiſcopal Churches in this city, and one of the Chaplains of Congreſs, the corſe was interred in the adjoining cymetry.

Mr Drayton's age did not exceed thirty-eight years: he died of a putrid fever.—His health had been almoſt inſenſibly impaired by a ſedentary life, and inceſſant attention to buſineſs for near two years attendance on Congreſs, which his conſtitution, tho' naturally ſtrong, was unable longer to ſuſtain. His family was always among the number of the moſt reſpectable and opulent in South-Carolina. He had taken an early and decided part in the preſent conteſt, and been honored from time to time by his country, with the moſt important and confidential offices. At the time of his death he was Chief Juſtice of that State, and one of its Delegates to Congreſs. His literary attainmens, acquired by good talents, and an excellent education, are well known here and in Europe, where ſeveral of his political papers have been admired and read in different languages.

To ſpeak particularly of his character, would perhaps be improper in a news paper, which, like the grave, generally places the dead on a level, without reſpect to the wiſe man or the fool, the ſaint or the ſinner. Let this ſubject therefore be reſerved for the pen of ſome impartial hiſtorian, who, when he ſhall inform poſterity, that William Henry Drayton was an honeſt, independent patriot, and an upright candid gentleman, will at the ſame time communicate facts more than ſufficient to eſtabliſh and ſupport his title to that character.

Wyoming, September 1ſt, 1779.

This morning at three o'clock, departed this life, after a lingering ſickneſs of four weeks, the worthy and much reſpected Capt. JOHN COMBS, of Col. SPENCER'S regt. regretted by every officer who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. His ſocial virtues were ſuch as diſtinguiſhed him the friend of *all*, and his patriotic zeal for his bleeding country excelled *but* by few. From the beginning of the preſent conteſt, he has invariably manifeſted himſelf to be the *Chriſtian* and the *Soldier*. His mind was poſſeſſed of every noble and generous thought, ſuch as ever conſtitutes the *gentleman*: His conſtant deportment, while *living*, cauſed him to be univerſally eſteemed, and now *dead*, to be greatly lamented.

The evening of the ſame day his funeral was attended by all the officers in the garriſon, with the ſoldiers, and a number of worthy inhabitants, *when* his body was committed to the ſilent grave with military honours, and every other poſſible mark of reſpect.

On this melancholy occaſion a pathetic and well adapted diſcourſe was delivered by the Revd. William Rogers, Chaplain to the third Pennſylvania brigade, from Iſaiah xxxviii, 1. latter clauſe.

The whole was conducted with the greateſt propriety, and in returning *from*, as well as going *to*, "the houſe appointed for all living," grief was viſible in every countenance.

What man is he that liveth, and ſhall not ſee death? Shall he deliver his ſoul from the hand of the grave?

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SCHOOL will be opened on the Firſt of October next, under the Care of the Subſcriber, by whom due Attention will be given, that the following Things be accurately taught, viz. Engliſh Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with ſome uſeful Branches of the Mathematicks. The Neighbourhood is agreeable and very healthy; where convenient Lodgings may be provided, on reaſonable Terms.

Sept. 9, 1779. ¶ WILLIAM FOSTER.

Head Cheſter River, Kent County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WANTED,

A PERSON that underſtands the FULLING Buſineſs compleat, and can come well recommended, will meet with generous Encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber. JOHN RAWLINGS. ¶

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes, and placing me on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at the laſt General Election, and take this uſual Method of requeſting the like Favour at the enſuing Election, which will be held in grateful Remembrance, by *Your moſt obedient Servant*,

¶ JAMES CLAYPOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, the ELECTORS of Cheſter County, in the State of Pennſylvania,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR continuing me theſe two years your Repreſentative in General Aſſembly, is a ſtrong proof of your approbation of my conduct, and demands my thanks: My zeal to ſerve my country at this important period is as warm as ever, but bodily indiſpoſition, and want of health, obliges me to requeſt that you will, at the enſuing election, chooſe ſome other perſon in my place to repreſent you in the Legiſlature of this State, as I cannot ſerve; and you will oblige, Gentlemen,

‖ 1 w. *Your and my Country's humble Servant*,

Sept. 13, 1779. STEPHEN COCHRAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your former Favours, I offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election, as the preſent Sheriff's Term, agreeable to Law, then expires, which, if it ſhould be agreeable to make uſe of my Name, in your Ticket for that Purpoſe, will be gratefully acknowledged by

‖ 4 w. Yours, CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of Northampton County,

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honour you have done me, in electing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for theſe two years paſt. If you ſhould incline to elect me again, the imperfect ſtate of my health forbids my undertaking ſo weighty a charge any longer; I therefore think it my duty to inform you, that I cannot ſerve you. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

¶ WILLIAM M'FARREN.

A TANNER and CURRIER,

EITHER with or without a Family, who can be well recommended for Honeſty and Sobriety, and will undertake the Management of a Tanyard, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS MAYBURY or ISAAC POTTS, in Potts-Town. *Potts-Town, 9 Mo.* 11, 1779. ‖ 5 w.

Red-Lion, Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, Sept. 11, 1779.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a large dark roan MARE, ſuppoſed to be three or four years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM CLAYTON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, a large BAY MARE, ſeven years old, 15 hands high, paces a travel, trots and canters ſlow, ſlack of courage, branded on the near ſhoulder TB, ſhod before, has a ſtar in her forehead, her off hind foot white above the hoof, a wart on the off ſide of her head, below her eyes, and another wart the inſide of her thigh, her mane inclines to both ſides of her neck, and ſhe is in good order. Any perſon ſecuring the mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges, for the mare, paid by

Sept. 12, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BABB.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, Pennſylvania, two very valuable HORSES, on the night of the ſeventh inſtant, the one a bay horſe, about nine years old, high carriaged, branded with A.R.S. in a triangle, on the near thigh, with a ſtar in his forehead, a very ſhort dock, with but little hair on, ſomething better than 14 hands high, paces and trots, ſhod before; the other a pale brown, about 15 hands high, well built every way, 4 years old laſt ſpring, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a little white on his near hind foot by his hoof, paces and trots, his fore feet was much worn for want of ſhoes, no ſhoes on when ſtolen; the colour, brands, and marks are deſcribed as near as I can at preſent. Whoever takes up the thief or thieves and horſes, ſhall have the above reward, ſo that the thieves be brought to juſtice and I may get the horſes again, or Fifty Dollars for each horſe, and for the thief or thieves One Hundred Dollars, beſides all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN NAYLOR.

September 10, 1779. ¶

Hilltown Townſhip, Bucks County, Sept. 9, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old laſt ſpring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a ſwitch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by GRACE MATHIAS. ¶

Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, Sept. 6, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or SOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, about 14½ hands high, with a white ſtar in his forehead, white on both hind feet, rather moſt on the near one, he trots and canters, and when rode ſlow paces a little ſome times, rather ſlack of courage, and thin of fleſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horſe only One Hundred Dollars, paid by

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

‡‡† Throw the rein over his neck, and take up the near fore leg and take hold of the off rein, draw it tight and bid him lie down, he will lie down on one ſide; he reſembles ſomething of a ſtone horſe, being cut a few months ago.

Eaſton, Northampton County, Sept. 13, 1779.

COMMITTED to this Gaol, the 8th Inſt. WILLIAM SISKO, a Mulatto, who ſays he belongs to James Byers, living in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County. His Maſter is therefore deſired to come, pay the Charges, and take him away.

¶ PETER EHLER, Gaoler.

FOR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

THE Schooner *HUMMINGBIRD*, will ply conſtantly from *Richmond*, on *James River*, to the *Head of Elk*; ſhe is a new *Virginia* built Boat, a prime ſailer, and well accommodated for Paſſengers: Any Paſſengers or Goods for *Norfolk*, *Portſmouth*, *Peterſburg*, *Richmond*, or the Parts of *Virginia* convenient to her Paſſage, ſhall be tranſported with Care and Attention. For Terms, apply to Mr. JAMES MARSDEN, of *Richmond*; Capt. JOHN HAGUE, on board; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in *Philadelphia*, by whom Goods will be received for ſaid Schooner.

Beſt James-River Mountain Tobacco, Pitt Coals, &c. ſold by

Sept. 13, 1779. ‖ LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

JOHN BENEZET

CONTINUES to give the higheſt current Price for Bills on the Commiſſioners at Paris, for Intereſt due on Loan-Office Certificates; he has for Sale a Quantity of Opium; alſo a Bill upon Accomack, for 3733 *l.* Virginia currency. §

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

A freſh Aſſortment, juſt opened, and to be ſold reaſonable, by

SHARP DELANY,

At Boerhaave's Head, the Corner of Walnut and Second-Streets, Amongſt which are the following----

BEST Peruvian bark; jalap; rhubarb; camphor; ipecacuanha; antimony; ſulphur; ſena; opium; glauber ſalts, Epſom ditto; cream of tartar; Roman vitriol; balſ. capivi; myrrh; ſalt petre; præcipitat. rub. præcipitat. alb. mercur. dulcis; Æthiops miner. reſina jalapii; reſina ſcammon; ſal veget; ſal centaur; kermes mineral; antimon. diaphor. pulv. cornachin. theriac. venet; confect. de hyacinth, &c.

Medicine cheſts of different ſizes, with plain and uſeful direcons, for ſhips, &c. may be had as above, and moſt kinds of atent Medicines. †

Falls Townſhip, Bucks County, Auguſt 28, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, the 7th day of March, a certain JAMES WAYMEN, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a ſandy complexion; had on, when he went away, a coarſe kerſey jacket, broadcloth waiſtcoat and breeches, worſted ſtockings, plated buckles in his ſhoes. Whoever will bring the above perſon to the ſubſcriber, or confine him in any goal within forty miles of this place, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MILNOR. ¶

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and branded on one of his flanks with a kind of a K. Whoever brings ſaid Horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid. W. WILL. †

Lebanon, Auguſt 26, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I OBSERVE in Colonel Ethan Allen's narrative, &c. my name mentioned, in ſuch a manner as plainly indicates the very unfriendly intentions of the writer.---He aſſerts that, being a priſoner at New York, I "gave out that the country was moſt univerſally ſubmitting to the Engliſh king's authority, and that there would be little or no oppoſition to Great-Britain."--I deny that ever I had any converſation with Colonel Ethan Allen; nor am I conſcious of having mentioned, to any other perſon, a ſentence which might tend to convey ſuch ideas.---He obſerves further, that "from my conduct, the officers were apprehenſive that I was a knave, at leaſt I was eſteemed ſo by moſt of them." Dark inſinuations have ſometimes effected that, which facts liable to be contradicted have failed of: I hope, however, ſo much of the public's favour, that they will not decide upon my conduct, until they become acquainted with the particular circumſtance (for it cannot be the "feaſting with General de Heiſter,") to which the writer alludes.---To ſhew the improbability of my being "eſteemed as a knave by moſt of the officers,"---I have the happineſs of informing the public, that I have ſince frequently been in company with many of the gentlemen who were priſoners with me at New-York, who I am certain would not degrade themſelves by aſſociating with a perſon whom they conſidered in that point of view. NICHOLAS HOUSEGGAR.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Red Lyon hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, 7 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, 5 from Hamburgh, 3 from Port-Penn, 12 from the Head of Elk, 2 from two merchant mills, and 3 from three different places of worſhip; adjoining lands of Mr. Anthony Duſhane and others; containing 234 acres of land, 80 whereof is marſh and maple ſwamp, well banked, and the greateſt part drained and fit for graſs; one hundred acres of land cleared and divided into five fields, with water in each field; the land and marſh is very good, and well calculated for either grazing or farming; 54 acres of woodland well timbered. There are on ſaid premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen, granary, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes in tolerable repair, a ſmall apple and peach orchard, and a well of excellent water walled with brick. Said place is beautifully ſituated between St. George's Creek bounding on the ſouth, and Dragon Run on the north, the meadow grounds lying on ſaid creeks, with the upland between. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, and have a view of the lands, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Cecil county, near the Head of Elk.

ISAAC THOMAS.

N.B. If the above place is not ſold before the 24th of September inſt. it will be ſold on that day at Public Vendue on the premiſes. ¶ I. T.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1779.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, this morning, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Moravian Alley, and ſtolen one ſilver watch, with a china face, maker's name George Street, No. 3430, alſo one ſtriped and ſpotted laylock gown. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, ſo that the owner may get the goods again, ſhall have the above reward, and for the goods only One Hundred Dollars, paid by WILLIAM DAWES, living in the above place. ¶

Springfield Townſhip, Bucks County, Auguſt 23, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the night or in the morning of the 20th inſtant, a ſorrel Mare, about 11 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, has a brand on the near ſide, but the letters very dark, has a white mane and tail, newly ſhod before, and only one ſhoe on her hind feet. When ſhe paces or trots, goes very tender on her fore feet, and on her hind feet walks crooked, ſo that ſhe wears out the outſides of the irons firſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have Thirty Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM FUNK.

Auguſt 26, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber near this city, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, his mane wore with the collar, no brand that can be remembered, was ſhod all round, when hard travelled will rub the ſkin off his fore paſtern joints. Any perſon apprehending the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

† JOHN LITTLE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Mountbethel townſhip, Northampton county, about the 18th of June laſt, a ſorrel roan HORSE, without either brand or ear-mark, with a bald face, and white eyes, a natural trotter, about 13½ hands high, and about five years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. If ſaid horſe is not owned by the firſt of January, he will be ſold for his coſt.

JOHN HUTCHINSON. ¶

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Henry Welſling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give notice, That the real eſtates of the ſaid Henry Welſling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following meſſuages, lots, rents, and tenements, to wit.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from Delaware, the lot containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 18 feet, and in depth north and South 110 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, bounded weſtward by ground of Benjamin Swett, northward by ground of Abraham Peters, eaſtward by ground of Charles Chamberlaine, and ſouthward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 48 Spaniſh milled ſilver dollars, or the value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania

Alſo a yearly rent-charge or ſum of 14 ½ Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars, or value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of a lot of ground whereon a two-ſtory brick tenement is erected (in the tenure of Abraham Peters) adjoining the north end of the above deſcribed lot; late the eſtate of the ſaid Henry Welſling.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's Alley, between Second and Third-ſtreet, in ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

And a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth north and ſouth 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 162 feet 9 inches; bounded ſouthward by a ten feet alley (whereof this lot has the privilege) on which lot are erected a three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen and bake-houſe, and a frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Napper.

A certain elegant three-ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, and lot of ground, whereon the ſaid buildings are erected, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth 18 feet and extending in depth from High-ſtreet to South-ſtreet, being 200 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of "£ 18 lawful money of America" per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Yorke, at preſent occupied by the Honourable Charles Thompſon, Eſquire.

A certain brick meſſuage, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 17 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth as far as the buildings extend, then narrowing to the breadth of 16 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth to Crown-ſtreet, the whole depth of the lot from Fourth-ſtreet to Crown-ſtreet, being 173 feet; bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of David Pancoaſt, and ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of Uriah Woolman; late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

A certain one-ſtory brick tenement, frame ſmith's ſhop and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly corner of Union and Third-ſtreets, the lot containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet about 23 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Union-ſtreet about 41 feet, be it in breadth or depth more or leſs; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 8 : 12 : 6, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Smith.

And a certain three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, frame ſtable, chaiſe-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and near the laſt above deſcribed premiſes; the lot containing in breadth on Union-ſtreet about 19 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth about feet (at preſent occupied by Colonel Lutterlow) late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

All which will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe in ſaid city, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and the ſale will be continued from day to day until the whole ſhall be diſpoſed of.

And we the Agents aforeſaid do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Henry Welſling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burt, George Smith, and John Henderſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE, WILLIAM WILL, ROBERT SMITH, Agents.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1779.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſomething pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, two coats, a light ſaggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and ſtriped linen, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 pair of ſtockings, 3 good ſhirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the Engliſh and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the ſaddler's trade, is a ſhrewd cunning fellow, and will if poſſible procure a paſs, probably change his name, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe indebted unto the eſtate of MICHAEL STADDLEMAN, deceaſed, either on book or for goods bought at vendue, that the Adminiſtrators propoſe to attend at the houſe of JACOB WAGGONER, on the ſixth and ſeventh days of September next, from one o'clock till ſeven each day; where all thoſe are deſired to attend and pay off their reſpective balances, to ſave further coſt. Thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, that they may be paid. EDWARD JONES, and JOHN JONES, Adminiſtrators. ¶

A CREDITABLE WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurſe, of a reputable Family's. None other need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a black GELDING, four years old, ſhod all round, his hind feet and one fore foot white, the other black, trots, paces and hand-gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid Gelding and brings him to me, or gives information, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN EGNER, living in Long Swamp, Bucks county. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junior, Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolly, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, conſiſting of the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, Houſes, viz. John Potts's eſtate, in Pott's-Town, called Howe, containing 170 acres, great part meadow, one ſtone houſe and other improvements. John Butcher's, about 56 acres, on Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, with the buildings and improvements. Thomas Mackineſs's, a Lot, the corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets, with five houſes and a ſtable thereon. Chriſtopher Sower's, Five Lots in Germantown townſhip, No. 1, 6 ¾ Acres on Bowman's Lane and townſhip line, part meadow; No. 2, about 1 ¾ Acre near Germantown, on ſaid Bowman's Lane; No. 3, where Chriſtopher Sower formerly lived, about 6 Acres, a large ſtone houſe, extenſive back buildings, and other improvements; No. 4, one acre and a quarter, the corner of Germantown main ſtreet and Bowman's Lane, a ſtone houſe, and other improvements; No. 5, Six acres and a half, part meadow, on Keyſer's Lane, Two Lots in the Northern Liberties; No. 6, Half an acre at the Falls of Schuylkill, a Paper-Mill, Saw-Mill, and other improvements; No. 7, 3 ¾ Acres near the above, a ſtone houſe and other improvements, Two Lots in Roxborough townſhip; No. 8, Eighty-three and three-quarter Acres of woodland, extending from Schuylkill to Ridge road, a ſmall Log Houſe thereon; No. 9, Three-quarters of an acre, on Plymouth and Schuylkill ferry roads. Chriſtopher Sower, junior's, Nineteen and a half acres, part meadow, in Briſtol townſhip, near the back end of Paſtorius's Lands. Holton Jones's, Two Lots in Germantown; No. 1, About one and a half acres on the main ſtreet, a ſtone houſe and other improvements; No. 2, Five and a half acres of orchard, near the above. Samuel Shoemaker's, No. 1, A grount-rent of 42 *l.* 10*s.* per annum, iſſuing out of the eſtate of Thomas Brittain; No. 2, A bank Lot, 20 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets, and 40 feet deep near Callowhill-ſtreet. John Parrock's, No. 1, Forty-ſeven acres, about one half bank meadow, adjoining the river Delaware, and Point road, a houſe, barn, and other improvements; No. 2, About five acres, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet and Hickory Lane, a brick houſe thereon, both in the Northern Liberties. Joel Evans's, Fifty acres on Cobb's creek, in Blockley townſhip, two houſes and other improvements. John Tolley's, No. 1, An unexpired Leaſe of 15 years, two three-ſtory brick houſes, the corner of Catharine and Front-ſtreets, in Southwark; No. 2, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground in Catharine-ſtreet, adjoining the above. George Enſor's, Two two-ſtory brick Houſes and a Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, in Southwark. Peter Arthur's, No. 1, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, near the above; No. 2, A Lot in Plumb-ſtreet, and Southwark aforeſaid, 15 feet 2 inches front, and 95 feet deep to an alley. George Harding's, Three Lots in Southwark, No. 1, 19 feet 4½ inches front on Third-ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, one two-ſtory brick houſe thereon; No. 2, Twenty-ſix feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, adjoining the ſame, two two-ſtory frame houſes thereon; No. 3, Twenty-two feet and a half front on Third and George's ſtreets, and extending from ſtreet to ſtreet, 200 feet, four frame houſes thereon: The whole lying between South and Skippen-ſtreets. William Rhodden's, A Lot in Southwark, 20 feet front on Catharine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and 101½ feet deep, a two-ſtory frame houſe thereon. John Bartlet's, One moiety of an eſtate in Southwark, 36 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, three two-ſtory brick houſes thereon. Reynold Keen's, No. 1, 212 acres, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, a very elegant houſe, and ſundry other improvements; No. 2, Twenty-four acres adjoining the above. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of September inſt. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of. The terms of ſale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money, the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE SMITH, THOMAS HALE, } Agents.

TO be ſold at private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, The valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILLS, ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, within 28 miles of Philadelphia, 13 of Marcus-Hook, and 14 of Wilmington; formerly known by Jones's Mills; with two pair of ſtones, one whereof French burs, of the beſt quality, the other Cologne, with good bolting cloths, which go by water; the mills are newly repaired and in good order; there is plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons, little expence of keeping the dam in repair, it is turned by the main body of Brandywine Creek; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare, likewiſe a good dwelling-houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, about nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with a very little expence; likewiſe a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber living at the mills.

Auguſt 14, 1779. † BENJAMIN POWEL.

THE Gentleman who borrowed a dark DRAB colour'd GREAT COAT, the collar lined with Velvet, marked R. C. under the Cape, of the Subſcriber, ſome time ago, is requeſted to return it to ROBERT CORREY, junior.

Auguſt 20, 1779. ††

Auguſt 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a bright BAY MARE, dark mane and tail, a blaze down her face, inclining a little to one noſtril, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I. C. four years old paſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the MARE only, ſo that ſhe may be had again, TWENTY DOLLARS and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CONRAD. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.